REGISTERED No. 6.—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,246—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEASMAN, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 5 p. m., for Calling at Carwar, Tellicherry, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and Kidderpore if inducements offer.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at the Ports of call by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, has been despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA 5 8 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£35	£22	£9	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. OLYMPIA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA KURRACHEE.

TO SAIL from here about the 28th instant, and from Kurrachee, about the 6th proximo.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(c) MIRZAPORE ..	3763 600	A. Parish	28th do.
SUMATRA ..	2468 450	C. Anderson ..	3rd July.
(c) PESHAWUR ..	3791 600	C. A. White	12th do.
KRIVA	2602 450	G. Lee	19th do.
(c) CATHAY	2085 450	R. T. Dundas...	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, touching at Mails, and taking also Cargo for Madras and Calcutta &c.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woolcott .. 8th July.
KASHGAR	2621 450	E. J. Baker.... 22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3026 500	G. W. Hector.... 19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILL sail for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per dos. Rs.	18 0
Carlowitz, No. 6	"	14 8
Ofner, Red and White	"	24 8
Erlau	"	16 0
Sparkling White	"	37 8
ŒDENBURG, White	"	24 8
BUSTER, DRY	"	36 0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78 0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per dos.	Qts.
Do.	" 6	do.	Pts.
Margaux	" 15	do.	Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	" 22	do.	
Chateau Le Roc	" 24½	do.	
Cantemerle	" 31	do.	

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per dos.	Qts.
Do. No. 1	" 19	do.	
Do. Superior	" 21½	do.	

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per dos.	Qts.
Geisenheim	" 19	do.	
Scharlachberg	" 28	do.	
Liebfraumilch	" 32	do.	

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per dos.	Qts.
Do. Vieux	" 33	do.	
Do. Fine Champagne	" 38½	do.	

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per dos.	Qts.
Do. do.	" 8	do.	Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per dos.	Qts.
Do.	" 25	do.	Pts.
LeForestier	" 41½	do.	Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of BAWA KHEMDAS ROOPRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

BAWA KISSANDAS KHEMDAS ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed applicant as the adopted son and sole next of kin of the abovementioned deceased. ALL PERSONS therein concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 24th day of June 1878.

H. BICKNELL,
Applicant's Attorney.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

NEW AND RECENT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. 1, contemporaneous with Kaye's 3rd volume	12	8
Archer's Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49	5	0
Riola's How to learn Russian	7	8
Key to do.	3	4
Walford's Complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons, 1878	3	4
Sebastopol Trenches; by Col. Reynell Pack, C. B.	5	8
Morris' Descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavery District	7	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1878...	2	8
Family Herald, Vol. 40	3	0
Hallybush Hall. *Coloured Hunting Plates*	9	8
Monier Williams' Modern India	4	12
Daily News War Correspondence from the Fall of Kars to the conclusion of Peace	6	12
Fytche's Burma, Past and Present, 2 Vols.	18	12
Leslie Stephens' Hours in a Library, 2 Vols.	5	12
Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 7	18	12
Burke's Select Works. *Clarendon Press Series*, 2 Vols.	6	0
Chums; a Tale for the Youngsters	3	4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 3rd Edition, 2 Vols.	13	12
Black's Green Pastures and Piccadilly...	3	12
Liesegang's Manual of the Carbon Process of Photography	3	0
Calcutta to Liverpool by China, Japan, and America; by H. W. N.	2	0
Tennyson's Works complete in 1 Volume, various bindings, *from*	3	12
John-a-Dreams, a Tale	4	12
Nelson's Commentaries on the Civil Procedure Code	17	0
Meadows Taylor's Story of My Life	5	12
Large's History of Materialism, Vol. 1 ...	6	12
Proctor's Myths and Marvels of Astronomy	7	12
Morley's Rousseau	6	0
Macaulay's Life and Letters; by Trevellyan, 2 Vols.	7	8
Forjett's Our Real Danger in India	4	12
Freeman's History and Conquests of the Saracens	2	8
Molesworth's History of England, 1830-1874	4	12

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the TELFORD (s.s.), Captain WILSON, from MOULMEIN, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS. No claims will be admitted after vessel has left Bombay.

MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.,
Agents.

25th June, 1878.

AN EXPERIENCED MAHOMEDAN AYAH wants to accompanying a LADY to ENGLAND not later than the end of July next; she has made SEVERAL VOYAGES with a Family to England and can give certificates and references. Free passage and state gratuity allowed. Apply to "F. D." care of this Paper.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE POWAY ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GRASS CROPS (Green and Dry), Revenue of Paddy Fields, and STONES from Quarries of the Estate for the year 1878-79 will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (wholly or separately) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July next, at 1 p.m., at the Receiver's Office, No. 18, Bascon Building, Fort. Particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned, 25 per cent. Deposit will be required from the purchaser on the day of sale.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Receiver.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. H. TURNER, H. M.'S BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, EXAMINER, PAY DEPARTMENT.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to forward the same, or pay any sums due to the undersigned on or before the 31st July next, after which no claims in India will be received.

W. T. CHITTY, Colonel,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KESHOW MOROBA, KRISHNA MOROBA, and WASSOODEW KESSOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM thereto, or any INTEREST therein, by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date of this notice, as the sale will be completed on the expiration of such last mentioned period without reference to any Claim or Interest in the property of which notice has not been given as aforesaid. The property consists of the following particulars, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Pasendaree Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Nagdevi Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 77 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz.:—on the east side thereof by the property of Poonja Luxmon and Dhuna Luxmon, on the west side thereof by the property of Borah Jafferjee Goolam Hoosein, on the north side thereof by the sweeper's passage, and on the south side thereof by the said Nagdevi Road, and which property is assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Keshow Morobe, Krishna Moroba and Wassoodew Keshow and their tenants.—Dated this 25th day of June 1878.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on the third day of July 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 31st day of July 1878.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorised and empowered to sell, grant, convey, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called "The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 22,50,000 divided into 2,757 shares of Rs. 500 each, and 1,486 shares of Rs. 250 each, and all the lands, buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises and property, and the business, good-will, effects, assets, rights and credits of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (but exclusive of the profits made by the said Company up to and including the 31st day of July 1878), and to receive as the consideration for such sale, grant, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 2,070 shares of Rs. 500 each, and 1,488 shares of Rs. 250 each of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively, fully paid up for distribution among the Shareholders of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of each and every share in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall for each and every share held by him at the date of the said sale receive two shares of Rs. 500 and one share of Rs. 250 of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively fully paid up.

3. That the case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

4. That the said, grant, assignment and transfer of the property of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidators or Liquidator subject to the covenant or undertaking on the part of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidator or Liquidator be and they and he are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and also to buy the shares or share and interest of any shareholder dissenting in manner provided by section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 from the foregoing Resolutions.

6. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to fix his or their remuneration.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of June 1878.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July 1878, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, viz:—

1. That the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily, as and from the 31st day of July 1878.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the New Company), the whole of the assets, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the Old Company), save and except the sum of Rs. 14,00,000 divided into 3,500 shares of Rs. 400 each of all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the Old Company), save and except the sum of Rs. 14,00,000 divided into 3,500 shares of Rs. 400 each of all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the Old Company), and which property is assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Keshow Morobe, Krishna Moroba and Wassoodew Keshow and their tenants.—Dated this 25th day of June 1878.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on the third day of July 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 31st day of July 1878.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorised and empowered to sell, grant, convey, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called "The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 22,50,000 divided into 2,757 shares of Rs. 500 each, and 1,486 shares of Rs. 250 each, and all the lands, buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises and property, and the business, good-will, effects, assets, rights and credits of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (but exclusive of the profits made by the said Company up to and including the 31st day of July 1878), and to receive as the consideration for such sale, grant, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 2,070 shares of Rs. 500 each, and 1,488 shares of Rs. 250 each of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively, fully paid up for distribution among the Shareholders of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of each and every share in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall for each and every share held by him at the date of the said sale receive two shares of Rs. 500 and one share of Rs. 250 of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively fully paid up.

3. That the case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the said Old Company when appointed be authorised to purchase the interest of any shareholder dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 either out of the cash in the hands of the Company, or said Liquidator or Liquidators, or out of the moneys to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property.

5. That the Liquidator or Liquidators to be so appointed do have all the powers given by Section 174 of the said Indian Companies' Act 1866.

6. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up said Old Company and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, No. 34, June 24, 1878

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALLARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 12	per dos.	Qts.
Les Canons	" 16	"	"
Chateau Leoville	" 22	"	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 26.	"	"

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17	per dos.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 20	"	"
Liebfraumilch	" 24	"	"
Steinwein	" 24	"	"
Hochheimer	" 26	"	"
Rudesheimer	" 28	"	"
Marcobrunner	" 33	"	"

BEER:—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	5 per dos.	Qts.
Do. do.	"	3 "	Pts.
Norwegian Beer	"	5 "	Qts.
Krennzacher Export Beer	"	5-8 "	Qts.

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	"	36 do. large bot.	
Do. do.	"	38 per 2 doz pints	

CHAMPAGNE:—

Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, du Sporney	Rs.	30 per dos.	Qts.
Do. do. do.	"	32 per case of 2 dos.	Pts.
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Billery ..	"	35	"
Real Eugène Olicquot	"	20 per dos.	Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	50 per dos.	Qts.
Do. do.	Rs.	54 per case of 2 dos.	Pts

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs.	20 per dos.	Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	"	23 "	"
Do. do *** Stars	"	27 "	"
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20 per dos.	Qts.
Do. do.	"	22 p. case 2 dos. flasks.	
Do. do. * Star Cognac	"	22 per dos.	Qts.
Do. do.	"	24 p. case 2 dos. flasks.	
Muller Frère's Cognac	"	20 per dos.	Qts.
G. Johanneton & Fil's Phonix Cognac * Star ..	"	20	"
Do. do. ** Stars ..	"	23	"
Fromy and Rogde's well known *** Stars ..	"	30	"

A small consignment of DANISH HAMS in splendid condition at 12 Annas per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from MESSRS. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURCES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.
DESKS, "Albert," "Travellers'," &c.
DIARIES, in various editions.
ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.
LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.
PURSES, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one
TRAVELLERS' or "No Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Paten Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 25TH JUNE 1878.

ALTHOUGH the progress made at the Congress as reported by the telegrams received to-day may be considered as an additional step in a pacaceful direction, it has had no visible effect in the present restricted state of business here, nor is the commercial news such as to cause any special movement. Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 95⅜, and French Rentes at 113, while Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged.

The London General Produce Markets remain as previously quoted; Wheat to arrive is unaltered; and in Seeds we have only to notice of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive and ex-Warehouse, 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, and 6d. ex-Warehouse.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull, and Cotton in Liverpool according to Reuter closed dull, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Spinners are evidently buying more sparingly, having got well into stock during the active markets which prevailed a few weeks ago, and they will probably pursue this policy until they find orders in Manchester more abundant. Should the monsoon here prove favourable this point cannot be very far off, and when once the turn in goods takes place Cotton is unquestionably ripe for a further rise.

Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes ready Mid-Uplands at 11¼ cents, but September shipment has recovered from 11 3/16 to 11⅛ cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two-days' Receipts..... ..	1,000	1,600	1,500
Three days' do.	2,000	2,500	3,900
Total since 1st Sept	4,188,000	3,910,300	4,054,200

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England is advised of £175,000 for France, and as the rate of Exchange in Paris on London remains at francs 25·12 per £ it is not unlikely that further withdrawals may be made for the same destination. In the meantime the rate of discount in London remains unaltered, 3 months' Bank Bills being quoted at 2½ per cent.

BAR SILVER still stands at 52⅞d. to 53d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with increased weakness owing to the tenor of the Calcutta advices, and a decline of 1-16d. was established. During the afternoon, however, there were rather better sellers of Bank Paper, and the closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 9-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8 19-32d.	"
Credits, 4 " "	Is. 8 17-32d.	"
Documents, 4 " "	Is. 8 9-16d.	"

On Calcutta business was done in demand drafts this morning at par, but sellers now ask 1-16 premium. For 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet to-day with next to nothing doing, but rates have not given way and was generally expected they would. Fours and Fours-and-a-half are still quoted at Rs. 94½ and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 104. In the *New Loan* we have not heard of any actual business having been done, but Rs. 99 seems to be about the quotation. Private telegrams from Calcutta to-day do not agree with Reuter's message of yesterday respecting the rates of allotment. We are now told that tenders at Rs. 97 got nothing, but that Rs. 97⅛ got 34 per cent. and above that in full. The average is currently stated to have been close upon Rs. 98 7-16, which is slighly better than last night's telegrams led us to expect, but the operation nevertheless has been anything but a success, and the general opinion is that Government would have done better in the long run by issuing the loan at 4 per cent.

SHARES are firm to-day although not particularly active. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher, Nationals Re. 1 per share lower. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press Companies the only movement is an improvement of Rs. 5 in Mofussilit. Spinning and Weaving shares are firm, and, as a general rule, may be called Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher. A slightly better demand is apparent for local yarns which has naturally a beneficial effect, but so far this demand is chiefly speculative and will not be lasting unless the rainfall proves good.

COTTON to-day has been quiet but steady with no business of any importance doing, and prices are unchanged. We hear of some small purchases of G. F. Omra for export at Rs. 195 per candy F. P., and of half pressed Compta for local consumption at Rs. 190, but we have now settled down to the usual inactivity of the monsoon, and unless under very decided news from Home, cannot expect to see much activity.

SEEDS remain dull and unchanged. For Linseed we quote Rs. 6-9 and for Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS become more depressed daily, and it almost seems as if vessels would be compelled to take cargo at a merely nominal freight. By Steamer for Liverpool 15s. per ton remains the quotation, and we hear of weight having been booked for London at 12s. 6d. per ton. By sailing ship we still quote for Liverpool 12s. 6d. for Wood and 17s. 6d. by Iron vessels.

PIECE GOODS are firm, and the tendency is decidedly towards higher prices, if only the up-country demand would show more signs of life. As yet, however, the recovery is slow, and it looks as if buyers wanted to be well assured of the character of the rains before doing much.

COALS remain unaltered in every way. No new business has been done, and prices are nominally the same.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
Nationa' Bank of India.	37,320	£10	£12-10	6 do.	118

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,949	2,000	all	20	p.*	720
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s		100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.		800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.		325

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.		1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		965
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.		650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	33 p.s.		560
Bellasy	175	1,000	all	60		740
Berar Company (New)..	1,000	500	all	45 p.s		485
Indian Brass Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do		125
French Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do		73
Carwar Co	1,500	1,500	all	75 do		600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	60 do		450
Dholleru P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do		220
East India Press Co..	332	1,000	all	100 do		825
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	250	150 do		1,200
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do		375
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do		305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do		310
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do		350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do		490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd-...	100	1,000	925	150 do		1 270
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.		600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.		500

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.		1,060
Alfred Mills Co.....	500	1,000	550	p.s.		1,000
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.		1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..		82
Ahowraggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.		1,200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	35 p.s*		1,015
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s		225
Broach Mills	1,500	150	all	10 p. s		75
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.		775 xd
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p. s		990
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		640
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*		840
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*		1,200
Great Eastern....	1,000	1,000	all	25 p.s.		1,165
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.		970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Hurrej Bahoo Mills	700	1,000	all	35 p.s*		980
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*		850
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*		860
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	Nil	70		750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*		1,260
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	90,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*		315
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s.		1,300
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s.		1,325
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.		925
Nerled S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	500	2,000	all	..		680
Nonsey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	25 p.s*		365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s		855
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,000	all	75		1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.		835 xd.
Soondersdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s		745
Do do, 4 Share.	800	1,000	350	125 p.s.		305
Shahoo S. and W. Co....	300	1,000	all	..		955
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.		715

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅜	3·0	p. c.	293
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13	14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6	7·3	do.	72
Do. do.	..	£20	2	1·2	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19	6·18	do.	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½	p.s	1,880
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	625
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36	p. s.	350
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p.	19
Treacher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	62½	p.s.	605 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	6,000	200	all	6	p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE SHIP MORNING LIGHT, 2,377 tons, Captain W. Chesson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 1,750 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MAHRATTA, 505 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Baker, and seven deck passengers.

THE S. S. TELFORT, 1,131 tons, Captain R. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Moulmein, 3rd June, with a cargo of 943 tons timber and 9,846 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English Mails, and the following cargo :—94 packages piece goods, 22 cases thread, 54 cases beads, 5 packages glassware, and 1 case gold thread, 5 packages wire, 5 packages patatas, 2 cases clocks 2 cases boots, 2 cases saffron, 56 packages roots, 40 cases flour, 4 boxes specie, 72 boxes silver, 4 bags coffee, 1 bundles E. teeth, 3 bags cowries, 17 cases books, and 9 cases provisions.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Telford (s)	Wilson	Moulmain, June 8.
25	Khiva (s)	Lee	Venice, May 31.
	Calder (s).....	Crowden	Bussorah.
	Mahratta (s).....	Britten	Calcutta, May 30.
	Morning Light	Chaston.....	Liverpool, Mar 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Algitha (s)	Barwise.....	Calcutta.
	Cæsarea	DeGruchy.....	Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
20	Royle	.....	Table Bay.
	Andaman	.....	Adelaide.
21	Duke of Argyll	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
20	Aignan	.....	Seeking North.
	Almora(s).....	.....	London.
	Craigforth (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Dilharee	.....	London via Coast.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

5 Lord Derby, ss, Foster, from Calcutta.
5 Anstalia, ss, Green, from Colombo.
5 Queen Margaret, ss, Butler, from Cardiff.
5 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Venice.
6 Hydaspes, ss, Renoldson, from London.
6 Durham, ss, Anderson, from Melbourne.
6 Stad Amsterdam, ss, Shutter, from London.
7 Niram, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.
7 Legislator, ss, Burley, from Calcutta.
7 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, from Manilla.
8 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.
8 Vestal, H M. ss, Selby, from Zanzibar.
8 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.
8 Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.
8 Vestal, H M ss, Selby, from Zanzibar.
9 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
9 Rossend Castle, ss, Turpin, from Newport.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzonis, from Bombay.
9 Chiltern, s., Richardson, from Perim.
9 Rossend Castle, ss, Turpin, from Newport.
9 Merkara, s., Ballantine, from London.
10 Burgos, ss, Curson, from Kurrachee.
10 Kwang Tung I G, s., Edward, from Perim.
10 Zeal, ss, Court, from Bombay.
11 Assiria, ss, Dodero, from Genova.
11 Garonne, ss, DeSteiger, from Sydney.
12 Surat, ss, Burne, from London.
12 Patna, ss, Withers, from London.
12 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
13 Ariadne, ss, Mets, from Batavia.
13 Glenfinlas, s., Wilcox, from Foochow.
13 Spartan, H M ss, Tracey, from Suez.
14 Amadyr, ss, Morean, from Marseilles.
14 Josch a Ropes A, barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
14 Scio, ss, Seaborne, from Jeddah.
14 Vultire, H M G boat, Washington, from Zanzibar.
15 Borrowdale, ss, Young, from Calcutta.
15 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Calcutta.
15 Barthe, F T ship, Oneill, from Saigon.
15 North Britaine, ss, Evans, from Bassein.
16 Peera, ss, Hyde, from Bombay.
16 Ben Venue, ss, Kidner, Moulmein.
16 Morthe Piquet, F G boat, Bienaime, from Rochefort.
17 Finisterre, F T ship, Vivielle, from Bourbon.
17 City of Manchester, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.
18 Lizzie, ss, Thompson, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

5 Anstalia, ss, Green, to Rotterdam.
6 Lord Derby, ss, Foster, to Dunkirk.
6 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
6 Hydaspes, ss, Renoldson, to Calcutta.
7 Kwang Tung I G, Edward, to Perim.
7 Durham, ss, Anderson, from London.
7 Stad Amsterdam, ss, Shutter, to Chins.
7 Niram., ss, Barlow, to London.
7 Legislator, ss, Burley, to London.
7 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, to Liverpool.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzonis, to G-nova.
9 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to Calcutta.
10 Burgos, ss, Curson, to Marseilles.
10 Zeal, ss, Court, to Havre.
11 Arcot, ss, Burke, to London.
11 Assiria, Dodero, to Bombay.
12 Garonne, ss, DeSteiger, to London.
12 Surat, ss, Burne, to Bombay.
13 Patna, ss, Withers, to Kurrachee.
13 Mandalay, ss, Wilson to London.
13 Ariadne, ss, Mets, to Rotterdam.
13 Glenfinlas, ss, Wilcox, to London.
14 Amadyr, ss, Morean, to Shanghai.
15 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, to Gardafui.
15 Kwang Tung, I G ss, Edward, to Gardafui.
15 Scio, ss, Seaborne, to Bombay.
15 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to London.
16 Duploix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
16 Barthe, F T ship, Oneill, to Toulon.
16 North Britains, ss, Evans, to Malta F O.
16 Peera, ss, Hyde, to Venice.
17 Ben Venue, ss, Kidner, to Antwerp.
18 City of Manchester, ss, Miller, to London.
18 Lizzie, ss, Thompson, to London.
19 Spartan, H M ss, Tracey, to Bombay.
19 Borrowdale, ss, Young, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Jeddah.
Duploix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Oakole, ss, Alderson, from Hartlepool.
Queen Margret, ss, Butler, from Cardiff.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.
Vestal H M. ss, Selby, from Zanzibar.
Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Rossend Castle, ss, Turpin, from Newport.
Kwang Tung, I G ss, Edwards, from Perim.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.
Vestal, H M ss, Selby, from Zanzibar.
Chiltern, ss, Richardson, to Perim.
Rossend Castle, ss, Turpin, from Newport.
Joseph a Ropes A, barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Zanzibar.
Morthe Piquet, F G boat, Bienaime, from Rochefort.
Finisterre, F T ship, Vivielle, to Bourbon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—7 cases hardware, Famulsly Moosabhoy, City of Baltimore s—35 crates earthenware, and 12 cases glassware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.
Olympia s—25 cases perfumine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 17 packages American clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bernina s—845 cakes copper, Ritchie, Stouart and Co; 310 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 10 packages bottle corks, Cowasjee Manockjee; 1 cask hardware, Noorbhoy Bodabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatea s—6 crates earthenware, Mamedally Lookmanjee; 25 drums turpentine, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hossein; 50 cases sulphuric acid, J M Moola.
Olympia s—11 casks paint of sorts and 25 drums turpentine, Heerjeebhoy Cowrejee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—60 boxes claret, Volkart Brothers; 30 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana —1 bale rags, Lalljee Narronjee.
Olympia s—151 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 70 bales wool, Keitha Pursotum.
Bernina s—1,000 cwts bones, Killick, Nixon and Co; 81 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 20 bales rags and 71 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 17 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 56 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 251 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Coorchund; 200 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wylie and Co; 337½ cwts myrabollams, Remington and C; 17 bales cotton waste and 12 bales wool, Mooljee Gocouldass; 550 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 105 bales cotton, Tookeer on Jewraj; 105 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 25 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 100 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 43 bales rags, Ruttonjee Ha jee and Co; 88 bales rags, Khanmahamed Nensey; 216 cwts M seed, Veersee Hunsraj.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper —218¾ cwts ebonywood, Currumbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 800 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 168 cwts ebonywood, Heerjeebhoy Jamall.
Travancore s—55 cwts oilbanum, Allymahamed Hassum; 22 bales banhinia fibre, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 69 cwts oilbanum, Manuck Luckhumsey.
Mirzapore s—14 bales skins, Alladin Mahamed Dana; 9 cases fishmaws, Meetha Munjee; 8 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Janmahamed; 119 cwts cloves, M C Ebram; 237 cwts cloves, M T Topud; 29 cwts crotton seed and 17 cwts cuttlefish, N M Hajee Jeomah Lutiff; 3 packages carpets, Choonilall Munmohundass; 269 packages coffee and 10 bales skins, P and O S N Co; 573 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Rujbahally Allibuns; 2,076 cwts rapeseed, Rallí Brothers; 2,110 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 35 cwts kupilla, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 43 cwts cumbirs, Hurridass Dossa; 200 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 225 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Hajee Fazul Khakee; 17 cwts gum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 33 bales silk, W Nicol and Co; 2,000 bags rice, Visram Ebram and Co; 10 bales skins, Soolamhoosein Mahamed; 18 bales hides, Hasnum Oomer; 6 cases fishmaws, Alladin Babool; 32 cwts T shells, 32 cwts gum copal and 4 cwts chundrose, Dhurumsey Veljee.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—200 bales cotton, A C Daly and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore s—383 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—33 bales skins, N V Currance and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, A Biascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—23 bales hides and 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—112 bales gunny bags, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—105 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 103 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 10 bales cotton, Sewbux Jowarimull.

FOR HONGKONG.

City of Baltimore s—200 cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Ebram; 325 cwts. sandlewood, S N Tulatee; 125 cwts googul, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 24th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·665
Temperature of the Air.....	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·7
Dew Point	79·3
Relative humidity of Air	889
Extent of cloudy sky (the wholesky clondar=5)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4p.m).....	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).....	77·0
General Direction of wind.....	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	353
Fall of Rain	0·74
Total fall during the month	10·39
" year	10·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th June.	0·46

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Hogg, Lieut Col, Dy Qr Mr Gl, on duty, from Poona.
Fulton, Lieut R A, on leave, from Mhow.

JUNE 25.

Benaley, Surg Major, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Campbell, Major, 3rd Regt, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Hogg, Lieut Col, Dy Qr Mr Gl, to rejoin, to Poona.
Benaley, Surg Major, to rejoin, to Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 22.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F de Marsac, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.
Mr C Kraal, Assistant Surveyor, for three months.
Colonel Hussey, Superintending Engineer, Oudh Command, Military Works, is granted two months and twenty-four days' privilege leave.
Mr W H Johnson, is transferred from Presidency Command, Military Works, to the Oudh Command, Military Works.
Lieutenant Shone, R E, is transferred from the Lahore to the Peroseopore Division, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

Mr H Alexander, Executive Engineer, posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.
Mr G B Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Sindia to the Rajputana State Railway.
Mr C M Davies, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mr A Brereton, Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Mr H E Haddon, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern District to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for special duty.
Mr Sneddon, Indus Division, is granted one year's furlough.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)
War Office, Pall Mall, 7th June.

Royal Artillery, Captain Standish, Viscount Guillamore (late Madras), to be Major, vice Montgomerie (late Madras), deceased.
Captain Gyll to be Major, vice H. C. Lyle, who retires upon a pension.
Captain Steward (late Bengal), from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain.
Captain Wymer (late Bengal), from temporary half-pay, to be Captain, vice Lt. H. Steward (late Bengal), placed upon the Seconded List.
Lieut Dunnage to be Captain, vice Viscount Guillamore (late Madras), promoted.
Lieut Rigg to be Captain, vice Gyll, promoted.
Lieut Harman to be Captain, vice W McClintock placed upon the Seconded List.
Lieut Mackinlay, upon the Seconded List, to be Captain.
Lieut Martin to be Captain, vice Mainwaring placed upon the Seconded List.
Captain Alexander, upon the Seconded List, retires upon a gratuity.
Master Gunner Hambly to be Quartermaster for Ammunition Column purposes.
The dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers are altered as stated against their names, viz :—Captains J. A. F. Nutt, to 1st April, 1878, A. B. Stopford, to 7th April, 1878, F. H. French, to 7th April, 1878, A. G. Alexander, to 10th April, 1878, A. H. Armytage, to 10th April, 1878, W. Cotton, to 14th April, 1878, A. L. Pringle, to 17th April, 1878, W. T. G. Dennys, to 23rd April 1878.
Coast Brigade, Lieut Ritchie to be Captain, vice J. L. McCullum, who retires upon full-pay. Lieut Davey to be Captain.

BREVET.

Major Lyle, R. A., to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel on retiring upon a pension.
Captain McCallum, Coast Brigade, R. A., to have the honorary rank of Major on retiring upon full-pay.
The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels in the Army, viz. :—
Lieut.-Colonel French, R. A.
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel MacFarlan, Royal (late Bengal), Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel Lucas, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE—JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 30th, 5h. 22m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 26	.....	5 27	6 39	8 37 m	1 36 m
				7 54 a	2 24 a
Th. 27	.....	5 27	6 39	9 19 m	3 10 m
				8 45 a	3 22 a
Fri. 28	.....	5 27	6 39	10 16 m	3 16 m
				9 35 a	4 44 m
Sat. 29	St. Peter.	5 27	6 39	10 58 m	4 0 m
				10 23 a	4 55 a
Sun. 30	2nd Sunday after Trinity	5 28	6 39	11 34 m	4 44 m
July 1				11 8 a	5 34 a
Mon. 1	.....	5 28	6 39	0 13 m	5 28 m
				11 53 a	6 19 a
Tues. 2	.....	5 28	6 39	0 48 a	6 9 m
				.....	6 54 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLACKWELL—June 22nd, at Chowpatty, the wife of E. W Blackwell, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

SOME definite progress has now been made by the European Areopagus, as the Congress is called, in the work of so parcelling out the European provinces of the conquered Turkish Empire amongst rival claimants as to avoid provoking at once a general European war. Lord Salisbury, we find, went so far as to deny in the House of Lords the accuracy of the programme given in the *Globe* of the agreement made between England and Russia, but the *Globe* has subsequently published the text of this agreement with Lord Salisbury's signature attached, and the only explanation that can be given of the Foreign Secretary's denial is that the agreement was merely intended to shape out the modifications which both England and Russia thought reasonable without absolutely pledging either Power to accept these modifications and no others. The Austrian correspondent of the *Times*, whose information about European politics is probably the best that can be obtained, says, in a letter dated the 6th June, that at Vienna it is "deemed incorrect to suppose that more has "been done than to prepare the work of the Con"gress, by discussing confidentially the various "points of the treaty stipulations in the same "way as these were the subject of debate between "Vienna and St. Petersburg. Russia has doubt"less indicated how far she might yield on "one or other point, but she goes to the Con"gress as free as England or any other Power "except as regards her acceptance of the principle "of free discussion of the whole treaty. There "is of course a certain moral obligation on both "sides to adhere to what each may have indicated "as a matter that might eventually be settled by "a compromise, and not to bring forward new "demands not mentioned in the *pourparlers*." Even, however, if we take this view of the secret agreement between England and Russia, it is obvious that England was morally bound on entering the Congress not to ask Russia for any material concessions as regards Bulgaria beyond those mentioned in the agreement. Nor does it appear, as we read the telegrams, that she has done so. It is now certain that all Bulgaria proper—that is to say, the territory from the Balkans to the Danube, including Sofia on the west and Varna on the east—will be constituted into a perfectly independent State under a Prince chosen by the population. There is more difficulty in understanding the exact nature of the arrangements made with reference to what has hitherto been called the Southern Provinces of Bulgaria—that is to say, the territory composed of districts taken out of Roumelia and Macedonia. The telegrams received during the last day or two refer to this province as Roumelia, and we think that this change of designation implies the adoption of a very important principle. As is well known, Russia is the champion of the Slavs, while England has taken up the cause of the Greeks inhabiting this territory. The Greeks maintain that the Bulgarians themselves who have crossed to the southern side of the Balkans are mere invaders of land which has always belonged in principle to the Greek nation. In a very interesting despatch from Mr. Layard to Lord Salisbury, published in a recent Parliamentary paper, we find that the Ambassador at Constantinople, whose knowledge of the ethnography of the Turkish Empire is probably far more accurate than that of the German geographer Kiepert, whose maps have been put forward to support the claims of the Slavic population, says with regard to a memorandum forwarded to the Foreign Secretary by the representatives of the Hellenic race :—

"The statement, therefore, in the Memorandum that the Turkish conference, by calling the provinces between the Balkans and the Ægean, including ancient Macedonia and Thrace, 'Roumeli,' recognised them as inhabited by 'Romans,' that is, Greeks of the lower Empire, and that they accepted the Greek language as that of their Christian population, may be admitted to be true. It is probably equally true that a considerable portion of the Greek-speaking population to the south of the Balkans was gradually 'Bulgarised' in consequence of the migration of Bulgarians from the north of that mountain chain. These immigrants were chiefly employed as agricultural labourers by the Turkish and Greek landholders, and the latter appear in many instances, especially in the villages, to have adopted their language. Thus a large number of the inhabitants of Roumeli who are now classed as Bulgarians are probably, as stated by the Syllogos, really Greeks, who use the Bulgarian tongue.

"In the large towns the Greek language was retained and Greek communities flourished, notwithstanding the Bulgarian migration. The Memorandum gives a long list of towns in Macedonia in which Greek schools were established under the Turkish dominion. On the other hand, it states that it was only about thirty years ago that those who were known as Bulgar

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said, that it was not intended to bring any Indian troops from Malta to England.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

Mr. Charles Mathews, the veteran comedian, died to-day.

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 24.

The Congress sat from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m. this afternoon. The principle of the Bulgarian settlement, as already published last Saturday was agreed to by the English, Austrian, and Russian Plenipotentiaries subject to ratification by Congress, was agreed to. The details will be settled on Tuesday. Nine months is the time fixed for the Russians to complete the evacuation of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 24, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Sales unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8 5-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80¼

4½ per cent. do. 80½

5½ per cent. do. 89

3 per cent. Consols for Account 96⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 113

Bar Silver ..... 52½ to 53

About £175,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 25, 15-10 A. M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manilla Mail noon Friday, 28th.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 25.

CANNANORE, 5-39 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer, max. 83; min. 74; W. B. 78. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery overcast; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 79-8; barometer 29-850. Fall of rain 49 cents.

MANGALORE, 24, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 3-10 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29-83.

VENGURLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy with rain; wind S. W. light; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 2 inches 30 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	9 73	12 73	13 75
24 Monday	0 74	.....	.....
25 Tuesday	.....	0 55	0 53
Total.....	10 47	13 28	14 28
Fall up to 25th June 1877	.....	27 1	28 45
" " 24th " "	31 65	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba, is up to midnight.

THE MONSOON.

THE following telegrams were received in Bombay yesterday:—

BARODA, 24th.—Rainfall one inch to-day. Cloudy sky.

BROACH, 25th.—From 6 a.m. yesterday to 6 a.m. to-day 22 cents. fell.

SURAT, 25th.—Rainy to-day. Yesterday 15 cents. fell.

AHMEDABAD, 25th.—Yesterday 29 cents. fell.

A TELEGRAM dated Agra the 21st inst. reports "Glorious rain for three hours, and still raining. Bad prospects improved."

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 19-32d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 17-32d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 9-16d.	"

WE are sorry to hear that Captain Morland, who went home in March on three months' leave, and should have returned to Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer, has been obliged to remain in England on account of ill health, and will probably be compelled to get an extension of leave for several months on sick certificate.

THE Town Council yesterday had presented to them another "revised estimate," this time of the expenditure of improvements of Surface Drainage, which, as in the case of the Tulsi Water Works, considerably exceeds the original estimate and grant. The excess in this case amounts to Rs. 11,466, and has been incurred on the construction of the new Love Grove outlet sluices, which, by-the-bye, are not even yet completed. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the excess can be met from the unexpended portion of the six lacs loan, and we suppose that is what the Council will arrive at when their deliberations on the subject are concluded. At present, they have ordered the detailed revised estimates to be printed and circulated, and to be brought up again at a future meeting. There was some more talk about the new Byculla overbridge, intended to replace the present very objectionable structure just beyond the Byculla station; but only with the result that the question of the selection of a site for the new Byculla station still stands in the way. We have Col. Hancock's word for it that it is "a very difficult question—not decided in five minutes." But it might surely have been decided in the considerably larger number of months during which the subject has been under discussion. The new overbridge at Mazagon, in place of the present level crossing, promises to be proceeded with before long. The delay in this case has been occasioned by the Town Council (or the Municipal Commissioner) insisting on having retaining walls built on both sides of the bridge. On one side such walls are necessary, but on the other side they appear to be unnecessary. The Council were yesterday informed that they must pay the extra cost of something over Rs. 38,000 if they wished to have the two retaining walls built on the side where they are not requisite for the safety of the bridge, and they resolved to sacrifice appearances, and let the Railway Company proceed with the erection of the bridge at once. It is a pity that they did not arrive at a decision one way or the other sooner, for a bridge at that point is much required. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee called attention to the bad state of the side drains in many parts of the town; the rough footpaths and roads; the limited water supply to the poor in thickly inhabited quarters by means of fountains, stand-pipes, and dipping wells; and one or two other sanitary matters in which improvement would be desirable. He was informed that the new Drainage Scheme had been undertaken to remove the side-drains evil, and that it was not considered worth while to spend a lac and a half or two lacs of rupees in the meantime to put these shortly to be disused side-drains in repair; that the delay in improving the state of the foot-paths was due chiefly to the hesitancy of the Town Council themselves in deciding whether asphalt or stone-paving should be adopted, and in some degree also to the failure of one, and difficulty in obtaining another, contractor; that water could not be spared to supply more wells, fountains, and stand-pipes until the Tulsi scheme is completed; and that the other evils of which he complained (principal among which was the pollution of the Vehar lake by cultivation of the ground in the immediate vicinity), are being remedied by the action of the executive officers of the Municipality. We shall publish a report of the meeting to-morrow.

WE understand the Secretary of State has incurred in the proposed transfer from the Bombay to the Madras Civil Service, of Mr. Gabriel Stokes.

THE Government of India, with the approval of the Home Government, has recognised as successor to the Chiefship of Nowanuggur, in Kattywar, an infant son of the present Jam's first cousin, who has been selected by His Highness to supersede his own son, who was conditionally accepted as the heir in 1872, but disqualified himself for the succession by subsequent misconduct. The education of the newly appointed heir is to be entrusted to the Political Agent, and he will become a student of the Rajkumar College when he is sufficiently advanced in years.

REPORTS received from Cabul state, that the Amir has been informed by the Russians that they propose to send an Envoy of rank on a special mission to Cabul, and request that he may be suitably received. The Amir has been much disturbed by this intelligence, fearing that it may bring him into trouble with the Russians, and has summoned his chiefs and councillors to the Durbar to consider how best to avoid compliance with this request. In the meantime he has sent a reply similar to that sent to the Indian Government on a like occasion, requesting that no European officer may be sent into his country, as people are wild and disorderly, and the Envoy might receive harm at the hands of some fanatic or evil disposed person who wished to do an injury to him, the Amir.

WITH a view to securing uniformity with other reports of a similar character throughout India, we understand that the Secretary of State has requested that, should no sufficient reason exist to the contrary, the reports of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipalities may be in future made up for the official and not the calendar year.

As some inquiries have been made about the fate of the Pension Memorial of the upper ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which was prepared and circulated in India some two years ago, it is authoritatively stated that Mr. G. W. Kellner, C. S. I., took the memorial and the funds collected with him to England, and it is believed that the prayer of the petitioners will be brought before the House of Commons this session.

WE learn that a telegram has been received from Lisbon announcing the nomination of Senhor Edvardo de Balsemao to the office of Chief Secretary to the Governor General of Goa. Senhor Serra e Monra was sworn in as Chief Justice of the High Court, Goa, on the 4th inst., and his appointment has been, we hear, received with general satisfaction.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the presentation of Rs. 2,000 to the Turkish Consul General at Bombay, for services rendered to the Turkish Mission to Cabul while in India.

THE *Pioneer*—There has been a "difficulty" in the American sense of the term, between two officers of the 28th N. I. at Moradabad; Colonel Hamilton commanding the station, and Major Brown, Constable, Station Staff. The Station Staff was, in the ordinary course of business, at the house of the officer commanding the station. The latter officer saw fit to object to certain correspondence that had arisen in the staff office; and hasty words were exchanged between these two officials. So far did things go that personal violence was at last attempted, the uniform of the junior officer being unmistakably disarranged by the senior in an endeavour to obtain possession of records that Station Staff did not choose to part with. The issue of the matter in dispute became considerably complicated by the Commanding Officer ordering his native sentry to arrest the Station Staff. This order, we believe, was not actually carried out, but enough happened to leave a very painful impression as to the state of the military *régime* at Moradabad. The Station Staff has ever since been under arrest, but opinions differ considerably as to the shoulders which will have to bear the blame, which, it is expected, will follow the inquiry and the publicity that can now hardly be avoided. Meanwhile, the orders of higher authority are awaited.

THE Calcutta clerical journal is "down" upon the *Statesman* and *Pioneer* for the strong language in which they couch their contentions with each other. The *Statesman* has humbly admitted its fault. The Church paper says, "We regret to see that the *Pioneer* and the *Statesman* are determined to imitate if not eclipse the *Eatanswill Independent* and the *Eatanswill Gazette*. Most of our readers will remember the scene in the kitchen of the 'Saracen's Head,' Towcester, when the editors read and comment upon each other's papers and the sarcastic sniffs with which those comments were accompanied. 'The ribaldry of this miserable man is despicably disgusting,' 'an impudent blunderer,' 'ungrammatical twaddler,' were the sentences which were jerked from one to the other, and they differ little from 'groundless idiotic nonsense,' 'a conceited journalist indulging in frothy vituperation, rhodomontade and abusive declamation with torrents of slander,' 'rambling nonsense,' 'vulgar trickery,' 'dishonest rubbish,' which now are frequently to be found in the pages of these journals. It does seem a pity that men of talent and skill cannot hold different opinions upon public matters without writing in such a personal strain. It is in this way that Indian journalism is brought into contempt, and made a byword among the nations."

THE dacoits who were so signally routed in the Kotah State were led by one Bhoja, the man who escaped, with two others, on a stolen camel. Bhoja, like nearly all his gang, came from Shajehanpur, a Meena village in the British district of Gurgaon; this Shajehanpur being of all our Meena villages the most prolific in dacoits,—it has been so for generations. Bhoja is a Meena, and a proclaimed murderer; some years ago he killed a police constable of Gurgaon. Two of the dacoits also who were killed, are said by the survivor to have been concerned in the murder of a police constable; this, however, is not yet proved. The fathers of three of the dacoits reside at present in the Andamans. Nihaba, who escaped with Bhoja, was his brother; in 1877 Nihaba was sentenced to transportation for life, but broke loose from Delhi Jail—when a large reward was offered by the Punjab Government for his recapture. Besides a brother, Bhoja had a nephew and two grand nephews in the gang; it was quite a family party. Bhoja and his brother were accompanied, in their flight on the stolen camel by a third dacoit. The two brothers were too old and feeble to walk; and abstinence from his daily allowance of opium had weakened their companion. These three carried off Rs. 5,000 in silver; so the camel, already tired by a long journey, could hardly have gone very quickly. The party, too, must have been rather a conspicuous object; yet it passed several villages in safety, and quite escaped the observation of the police.

THE young officers who lately engaged themselves in dacoit shooting in Central India, says the Lahore paper, "may thank their stars that no more serious notice has been taken of their action than that contained in the Government of India's despatch. There will, however, be some serious talk of it at home, and questions will certainly be asked in Parliament and speeches, perhaps, made at Exeter Hall. It may therefore be useful to these officers to know that they can quote a respectable precedent for the amateur shooting of robbers and murderers. Some years ago, a well-known bishop *in partibus infidelium* while taking a convalescent trip in the China seas, in one of Her Majesty's cruisers, happened to be on deck, when a flotilla of pirate boats came in sight. The man-of-war gave chase and soon opened fire; the man of peace wishing, perhaps, to demonstrate to the sailors what a 'church militant' really meant, took up a rifle and blazed away merrily amongst the piratical crews. The circumstance might never have been known but that he thought it a sacred duty to give the makers of the rifle a certificate as to its accuracy of fire. They were delighted, and advertised the fact that out of a great number of rounds fired by the bishop, they had his Lordship's assurance that he 'had'nt missed his man once.' How Exeter Hall groaned and wrote to the pious papers is on record, but so is the bishop's exploit."

THE report on the famine relief operations in the province of Mysore, for the week ending the 15th inst. is as follows:—"Rain fell in every District during the week under report, but not so heavily as the previous week. Vaisakh paddy is still being reaped, and sowing of Kartik paddy has begun. Sowings in dry land are also in progress, but everywhere grass-hoppers and locusts are doing harm to the young crops. Efforts are being made to destroy these pests. In the Mysore District with some success. Prices again slightly rose, and therefore there is no decrease of pressure; but the hitherto favourable rain has induced many of the labourers on Relief Works to return to field occupation, and prospects generally may be described as good. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 873 tons, or 323 tons more than last week. From Bangalore, 381 tons, or 79 tons less, were exported to the interior of the Province. The number of persons on Civil Relief Works fell from 7,310 to 4,189, owing to the transfer of the Sira-Mysore Road in the Tumkur District to the supervision of the P. W. Department. Besides 12,386 ordinary labourers, the Department Public Works employed 31,126 people on Relief Works, showing a decrease of 2,397, compared with the figure for the previous week. The decrease was very general, and must be ascribed to the better prospects. Cholera appeared on one work in the Chitaldrug District, but was not of long duration. In the famine hospitals, of which 13 remain, were 2,228 patients, or 89 less than in the previous week. There were 10,324 in receipt of the village grain dole compared with 9,888 returned for the week before." The interim report for the week ending the 22nd inst. states that no rain is reported, but the weather is cool and cloudy.

WE understand that the exceptional circumstances which rendered necessary the separate appointment of a Political Agent at Hill Tipperah having ceased to exist, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has abolished the appointment, and made the Magistrate of Tipperah ex-officio Political Agent with an assistant at Agurtolla.

WE understand that Dr. Burnell, of Madras, is about to be relieved of his official duties for a short period, in order to enable him to resume the compilation of his catalogue of the manuscripts in the Tanjore Library—a work which is yet far from completion.

A REVIEW of the reports received from the several Provinces of India respecting the operations carried on for the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanscrit literature, which was forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India in February last, shows that satisfactory results have attended the labours of Dr. Rajendralal Mitra in Bengal; of Mr. Griffith in the N. W. Provinces; of Dr. Buhler and Dr. Kielhorn in Bombay; of the Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces; and of Mr. Browning and Mr. Nesfield in Oudh. It is hoped that the redistribution effected by the Government of India in the arrangements for carrying on the work will promote their efficiency and produce results commensurate with the outlay incurred on the scheme.

THE Rev. T. A. C. Pratt and the Rev. Barry O'M Deane have been permitted to retire from the Madras Ecclesiastical Service on a pension each of £365 per annum. We understand that the Rev. S. H. Beamish and the Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli have also been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical service on a pension each of £365 a year. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Beamish has been filled by the appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Titcombe, Bishop of Rangoon, as a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

AMONG the distinguished persons who have had audiences of the Shah of Persia at St. Petersburgh, Major Stokvitch, who during the late war defended Bayazid with success against a formidable Turkish attack is mentioned. The Shah had requested Major Stokvitch might be presented to him, and his Majesty is said to have complimented the Russian officer in very flattering terms. In reply, Major Stokvitch assured the Shah that if he had been able to defend the place entrusted to him with success that result was in a great measure due to his having received valuable information three days beforehand from the Persian authorities on the frontier who had warned him that the Turks were about to march in great force against Bayazid with the view of investing it. Persian neutrality has been benevolent enough on the side of the Czar, there is no doubt.

THE *Overland Mail*—Lord Beaconsfield now and again agitates his beat friends, and the *Standard* newspaper has been troubled this week in a double way. First, it has misgivings about the policy of a dual representation at the Berlin Congress. "That Lord Beaconsfield," says its leader of June 3, "should desire to meet the great German statesman at such a moment is perfectly intelligible; but it must be a strong motive that would take our Premier to Berlin. Is it so clear that his presence at the Congress would be an unmixed benefit?" And again on June 4:—

We had hoped against hope that, even at the last moment, the resolution which had been communicated to us to send the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury to the Berlin Congress would be abandoned; but it has been unfortunately maintained. We are sorry that we cannot persuade ourselves that the representation of England at the Congress of Berlin by two such Plenipotentiaries will prove a politic step. It is not its mere strangeness that staggers us. The announcement is unexpected, no doubt, but, like the transport of Indian troops to Malta, to assist in fighting the battles of the empire in Europe, its novelty would not stand in its way if its object were clearly ascertained, and could be deliberately approved.

THE *Standard's* first anxiety is small, however, compared to its second fear. It distinctly entertains the thought that Lord Beaconsfield is capable of swerving in his line of action—capable of going completely round, in fact, and adopting at last Mr. Gladstone's policy, against which he has been firmly set for a couple of years. Surely the *Standard* has "gone wrong," but this is what its leader of June 3 says:—

There are several indications that when Russia has satisfied England, or England satisfied Russia, the remaining States interested in the Eastern Question will not equally be contented. It is notorious that the more ostensibly amicable the relations of Russia and Great Britain the more uneasy and suspicious has become the attitude of Austria. Turkey remains silent; but it is possible that the unspeakable Turk is busy thinking. Having failed to dispose of Turkey according to its own programme, Russia is falling back, we strongly suspect, on the parallel occupation policy—a policy originally hatched at Berlin, and which is therefore secure of the countenance of Prince Bismark. The occupation of Ala Kaleh by Austrian troops and the deportment of that Power towards Montenegro, Servia, and Bosnia appear to point in the same direction. At the same time hints are throw out once more that Egypt would be more prosperous under European control; it is audibly suggested that England should assume a sort of indefinite protectorate over that portion of Turkish territory in Asia Minor left ungrasped by Russia.

We shall not condescend to spare anybody's susceptibilities by attempting to conceal or trifle with the truth. Were the parallel occupation policy thus more than indicated to be adopted, it would be hard for the English Government to justify the step to the nation. The parallel occupation policy is far more reconcilable with the most passionate of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets than with the soberer utterances of Conservative statesmen during the last two years. A parallel occupation of Turkey is only a euphemism for a general partition of Turkey; and if this were adopted now, and were approved by the English Government, we fail to perceive what answer it could give to those who reproached it with doing, after a painful and sanguinary war, what might have been done without less bloodshed, and perhaps without any bloodshed at all.

A partition of the Ottoman Empire might leave the Sultan master of Constantinople, the Straits, and a certain amount of territory in Europe. But so would the parallel occupation scheme as far as opposal. We have no objection to England accepting responsibility, within reasonable limits, for the better government of Turkey; but we do not wish to see this responsibility rewarded with spoil in order that others may filch territorial profit from the situation.

THE following are the terms of Mr. Hanbury's motion (since withdrawn) regarding the language used by Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* in speaking of the Indian Contingent, and also the terms of the amazing amendment given notice of by Mr. O'Donnell:—

MR. Hanbury,—To call the attention of the House to the language of a letter, recently published in Her Majesty's Indian Empire. [sic]

Mr. O'Donnell,—As an Amendment to Mr. Hanbury's Motion, to move, that, having heard the extract cited from the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject of extraordinary military burthens upon India, and in view of the often condemned but unreformed abuses of Government and Administration in India; the imposition of unjust and iniquitous taxation upon the industrious poor: the violation of the perpetual land settlement in Bengal by arbitrary cesses; the coercion of native opinion and the discouragement of native literature by gagging Acts of the most despotic description; the unrepresented condition of the Indian people both in their own land and in the Imperial Parliament; the habitual waste of the revenues levied upon those unrepresented masses; the recurring famines, largely occasioned by the neglect of the public works of the famine districts, and aggravated by the reckless and ignorant application of the means of relief and by the practical immunity from accountability enjoyed by the higher official; the liability of the processes of Law to the interference of the executive power; as well as considerable inhumanities in the Indian prisons and wrongs, this House is of opinion, that no service could be performed towards the Crown more valuable or more opportune than to point out the impolicy and danger of imposing upon the people of India extraordinary military burthens in support of the Foreign policy of an Empire from whose free constitution they are excluded and in whose essential benefits they are denied a share.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* condemns Mr. Gladstone in vigorous terms:—

We have no doubt whatever (it says) as to the verdict which public opinion will pronounce, or rather has pronounced already. For ourselves we do not hesitate to say that such writing is distinctly seditious, that it outsteps the boundary of the lawful and enters the region of the treasonable.

On the same subject the *Times* says:—

If Mr. Hanbury thinks his (Mr. Gladstone's) words so mischievous, it is a little indiscreet to afford him a fresh occasion of multiplying them. As for Mr. Gladstone, his best friends must wish that he did not take or make so many opportunities of converting the gold of silence into the silver and other small change of speech. Many a man has deserted literature for politics to the detriment of both. Mr. Gladstone has reversed the process with the same result. His literary fertility is inexhaustible, but it is nourished at the cost of his political reputation.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Constantinople of May 31, the Porte has drawn up a Memorandum to be presented to the Congress, giving a history of the negotiations at Adrianople and San Stefano which preceded the conclusion of the Treaty of San Stefano.—

The Memorandum states that the negotiations lasted only seventeen days, during which discussion was impossible, as the proposals were not at once submitted in their entirety, but were brought forward separately with permanent pressure tending to precipitate matters. The resolutions taken were adopted blindly and hastily, and at each article the Turkish representatives met with signs of impatience, ironical comments, and threatening observations from the Russian plenipotentiaries. At the least objection offered on the Turkish side the Grand Duke Nicholas threatened to terminate the armistice, and declared that if matters were not concluded before the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, negotiations would be broken off. When the Turkish plenipotentiaries objected to the extension of the Servian boundaries, the Grand Duke, states the Memorandum, gave orders for the Russian army to advance on Constantinople, but withdrew the order the following day. The same threat was renewed on each subsequent occasion that any difficulties were raised by the Turks. On the anniversary of the Czar's accession the Grand Duke Nicholas demanded the acceptance within an hour of several important remaining articles of the treaty. The boundaries of the New Bulgaria were fixed according to Russian information declared to be absolutely correct; whereas the Memorandum points out that chronological documents afterwards proved it to be erroneous. The question of the war indemnity and of the Turkish cessions of territory to Russia were settled at the last moment in a few hours.

THE *Gaiga* gives the following account of the policy of England in the Eastern Question:—"Every Englishman, whatever party he may belong to, recognizes the necessity of England's maintaining such prestige in the East as to make any solution of the Eastern Question without her co-operation impossible, and knows that such prestige is indispensable for the maintenance of the British rule in India. At the time when Disraeli became the head of Conservative party this prestige had sunk to its lowest ebb. Mr. Gladstone's pacific and colourless policy secured to England the blessings of peace, but lowered her influence in international relations. When the Conservatives came into power, they demanded a bold foreign policy, conformably with their traditions, in order to silence the cry for internal reform. The ever young Eastern Question gave the Government the opportunity of reconquering for England her former position in Europe. By refusing to take part in the Berlin Memorandum she made that document inoperative, and her political authority increased accordingly. The protocols of the Constantinople Conference, and all that depended upon them show what immense prestige England has gained. When the war broke out Lord Beaconsfield expected that it would totally exhaust the forces of Russia. The brilliant deeds of our soldiers astonished and frightened England, but only for a short time. Directly Turkey lay at the feet of Russia England began to act. She armed openly for a struggle with Russia, perceiving that the moment had arrived when the whole of England's prestige in the East was in danger of disappearing before the victorious advance of our army. England was ready to declare war; but there was no *casus belli*, for Russia had conscientiously fulfilled the conditions which England laid down in May, 1877, as the basis for her neutrality. Then England changed her policy; she came forward as the defender of European law and of the sacredness of international treaties. Russia was represented as the enemy of Europe, the insatiable conqueror, the violator of treaties. England attained her object—Europe all the time forgetting that England never abandons even for a moment her selfish interest. As ever, Mr. Layard is the Vice-Sultan, and his orders are unresistingly carried out by the Porte."

A LONDON paper says:—If our Australian cricketing visitors go on as they have begun there will shortly be no talk of beating them, but it will be accounted respectable cricket to make anything like a stand against them. The old rhyme goes:—

To teach his grandson draughts
His leisure he'd employ;
Until at last the old man
Was beaten by the boy.

Just so our Australian sons seem to have learned cricket to some purpose; and, but that they are our own kith and kin, the way they have bettered their instruction would seriously wound our self-conceit about our "national game." Putting last week's victory at Nottingham out of count, as gained against men scarcely "fit," they have proved that to meet them on equal terms we must pick from all parts of the kingdom the best eclectic eleven we can get together. The weather has not been favourable for the bat, but of course it has been the same for both sides; and if Englishmen have come to rely upon their batting it is time that they should suffer for it. That they have done so, both among gentlemen and professionals, is the opinion of more than one shrewd observer. Amateurs and public schools began it. The sensible old maxim that the best bat may occasionally make no runs, whilst a good fielder will always save runs, have been too much disregarded. To cut a good figure at the wickets has been the amateur's ambition, and in public matches the professional has found a good score bring more honour and profit than even a good bowling analysis, or an innings of excellent wicket keeping. Practice at cricket has been too much confined to having a professional to bowl at one, and two or three youngsters to "fag out" in the field. Now, it is pretty clear that in the field rather than at the wickets the Australians are beating our best elevens, and the best thing English cricketers can do is to take the lesson to heart and profit by it. Real judges of cricket will appreciate the change, and their applause, if not so loud, will be better worth having than that to be gained by "playing to the gallery."

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

AN ordinary half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the office in Leadenhall Street, London, on the 4th of June. There was a very large attendance of proprietors, and the room was inconveniently crowded. The Chairman, Mr. F. W. de Salis, in proposing the adoption of the report for the six months of the present financial year—which commenced on the 1st October last, and for declaring an interim dividend in anticipation of the results of the year's working at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 24th of June, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the present condition of the company. He admitted there had been past mismanagement, but he felt sure that its organization now was all but perfect. He looked with confidence to the future prospects of the Company, anticipating much higher dividends than they had lately been able to pay. In alluding to the Government contract which would shortly expire, he said they must all feel that the past services which the Company had rendered both to Government and the public could not be ignored, and it was only fair to expect that the Postal contract would be renewed with the Company. He spoke in high terms of his colleagues on the Board, and said they had been elected for no other reason than that of their known fitness for the office. Many of them had worked their way up to their present high position by years of zeal and devotion to the interests of the Company, and he believed they were as able, experienced, and intelligent a body of gentlemen as could be found on the Board of direction of any company in the world. He also paid a passing compliment to the commanders and officers of their fleet, who were noted for the skill and ability which they displayed in the management and working of the Company's vessels. (This part of the Chairman's address was loudly cheered.) After referring to several matters of detail regarding the present condition of the Company's vessels, the Chairman said he would conclude by moving the adoption of the report, but, before doing so he would be happy to answer any questions that might be put to him.

A gentleman then rose and said he wished to call attention to a circular which had been forwarded to him, signed by Mr. Bain, containing statements which, if left uncontradicted, might seriously prejudice the interests of the Company. He called upon the Chairman to say whether the directors admitted the statements to be true or not, or how he proposed to deal with the matter.

The Chairman said such statements would be treated with the contempt they deserved, and added that answers to the charges had been given over and over again; that there was nothing new in them. The meeting showed evident signs of a desire to avoid entering upon the questions raised by Mr. Bain's circular, and after two or three attempts by other proprietors to "draw" the Chairman into making a reply to the circular the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Cleveland (of Bombay) said, before putting the resolution to the vote, he would like to ask a question. It was on a subject that was perhaps more interesting to passengers than to shareholders—namely, whether the directors could not make any improvement in being made in the existing arrangements for the passage across the desert by rail. The journey, Mr. Cleveland said, between Alexandria and Suez was about as disagreeable a one as it was possible for a railway journey of that distance to be. He had travelled over this line (or a greater part of it) 20 years ago, and he believed the same carriages were in use now that were running then. They were small, and dirty, and had a trick of not allowing their windows to be closed at night so as to keep out the cold air, nor during the day time in order to shut out the dust and heat. Mr. Cleveland complained of passengers being packed in so tightly (6 or 7 in a compartment when there certainly should not be more than 4), that it was impossible to get out at the stations where the train stopped; and this, considering the journey was generally performed during the night, was a great hardship.

The Chairman enquired if Mr. Cleveland complained also of the carriages on the Italian line.

Mr. Cleveland said he certainly did. He thought they were a disgrace to a European Company, and were very little (if any) better than those on the Egyptian line. They were crowded to such an extent, and so uncomfortable in every way, that English people hated to travel by them, and invariably got ill from it when they did. Mr. Cleveland said, before sitting down, he would take the opportunity of referring to another subject which also more immediately concerned passengers—namely, the distribution of berths and cabins on board the steamers. He said on almost every voyage he had been, he had heard complaints made of the apparent want of fairness shown in the allotment of berths. It was not at all an uncommon occurrence for one person to have a three or four-berthed cabin to himself, while in an adjoining cabin of the same size three or four passengers would be stowed together.

The Chairman here remarked that it was because the passenger with the three berths to himself had paid for them.

Mr. Cleveland said he begged pardon, it was not so. There might be some consolation if it was but he had generally found the reason to be, that the gentleman with the extra accommodation had the pleasure or the honour of being acquainted with one of the directors, or knew some one who had. Mr. Cleveland said there was one more subject he would like to call the attention of the directors to. That was the inferior quality of the wines supplied on board the Company's vessels. The sherry was particularly bad—really not fit to drink; and when he had asked of an officer of the ship how it was they came to have such bad sherry on board, the only explanation he received was that it was supplied by a great friend of one of the directors. Mr. Cleveland said he did not know who the wine merchant was that supplied the sherry that had been given him on board, but whoever he was, he thought he would not have much chance of selling it in Bombay unless he sold it as physic.

One or two gentlemen in the room urged on the directors the extreme importance (in the Company's interests) of doing all they could towards making the voyage as comfortable as possible to the passengers. They thought the better the food and wines on board their vessels, the greater would be their chance of drawing passengers to them, but doubts were expressed as to whether the Company could interfere with advantage in the matter of the transit through Egypt.

Mr. Ormiston (of Bombay) said he could emphatically endorse all that had been said by Mr. Cleveland about the miseries of the railway journey between Alexandria and Suez, and that he did not agree with those who thought that the P. and O. Company were not expected to do what they could to make that journey less a nuisance than it was. Mr. Ormiston was, of course, aware that the Khedive's finances were just now in anything but a flourishing condition, but he did not see why the Company should not get decent and comfortable carriages provided by other parties. What they wanted were sleeping carriages on this line, and if the Company went the right way to work they could get Pulman's cars introduced into Egypt. Mr. Ormiston said it was his fortune (or misfortune, he did not know which it might be considered) to travel very frequently between England and India, and while admitting that a very great improvement had of late years been made in the food and cooking on board the Company's vessels, (for on the last voyage he made, which was very recently, he must say that they were as good as could possibly be expected) yet he considered that the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of passengers travelling by rail between Suez and Alexandria were as bad, if not worse, than he had ever known them to be. Mr. Ormiston thought also it was a shame that sleeping cars were not provided for Indian passengers proceeding by rail to and from Brindisi. He was sure that many would cheerfully pay for this extra and necessary accommodation.

The Chairman replied that the question of obtaining better accommodation for passengers by rail, both between Alexandria and Suez and on the line from Brindisi, had for some time past engaged the most serious attention of the directors, but there were difficulties in the way which had hitherto been found insuperable. They were at present in negotiation with the authorities for getting a better and more suitable class of carriages placed on the Brindisi line, but, as regards the Egyptian rail, he was afraid that, in the present state of the financial affairs of that country there was not much prospect of any improvement being made. With regard to the wines which Mr. Cleveland condemned, all he could say was, that they were anxious to get the best they could for the money, and the plan they adopted was this: the Company invited tenders for their supply and they took care to purchase the wines they could get at the lowest prices. His (the Chairman) thought that any fair and impartial judge would pronounce their wines to be as good as he could expect to get on board ship considering all the difficulties that had to be contended with.

At this statement there were expressions of dissent from all parts of the room.

The resolution to adopt the report and declare the interim dividend was then passed, and the ordinary general meeting was afterwards made an extraordinary one for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions as to investing the Company's balances, which being done, the meeting separated after thanking the Chairman and directors for their able management of the Company's affairs.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., arrived at Gunnesh Khind, Government House, from Sherwell on Saturday last, after visiting Wye, Mander Deo and Bend Bhore. On Monday morning, accompanied by his personal Staff and Gerard Norman, Esq., the Collector of Poona, he left for Jooneer.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.—We learn that, in honour of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Bhore, the Punt Sucheev had the whole of his capital illuminated, and had very good fireworks displayed near the river Neera in the evening. A good and substantial dinner was prepared for His Excellency the Governor and party on their arrival at Bhore. From Bhore His Excellency went to the village of Sungumnier to see what irrigation and water works could be satisfactorily carried on there; from thence His Excellency proceeded to visit the Neera Canal, and after examining all that is going on there, His Excellency came on to Poona on Friday night.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, took charge of his office yesterday from Mr. W. Webb after office hours.

A VAGRANT.—John Wilson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Hindoo groom, named Dajee Godath, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for driving his vehicle on the Breach Candy Road in a furious and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a Mahomedan, named Abdoola Abba.

THE CASE OF STABBING IN THE FORT POLICE COURT.—Purshotum Mogjee was brought up on remand and charged yesterday before Mr. W. Webb with voluntarily causing hurt to Bickia Rama on the 15th instant by means of a knife. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

MR. DEWEY'S RELEASE ON BAIL.—The order from the High Court reducing the amount of bail in this case was produced yesterday by Mr. Walker (who appears on behalf of Mr. C. H. Dewey in his defence in the G. I. P. Railway fraud case) before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, when the bail bonds were duly ordered to be prepared according to the specified amount directed by the High Court. The sureties were Mr. Edward Howard MacDowell, who deposited Rs. 2,000 in cash, and Mr. Domingos Fernandes (of Messrs. Fernandes and Co., chemists and druggists, Meadow Street, Fort,) deposited title deeds of landed property to the value of Rs. 14,000. The bail bonds being duly signed, the prisoner was released.

DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERIES.—Two daring robberies have been committed recently during the day, one at Mount Road, and the other at the Byculla Club. The first took place about two days ago. The residence of Mr. Poole, on the Mount Road, was entered, and a quantity of gold jewellery stolen from the dressing room. No clue has yet been found by the police to the perpetrator of the deed nor has the stolen property been traced. On Monday last Mr. Acting Superintendent Brewin, of the E. Division, was apprised of a theft having been committed at the Byculla Club of a watch, the property of Mr. Carey, residing in the Club. Mr. Brewin was informed that a European, a stranger, had, a few minutes before the theft was discovered, been seen at the Club, and pretended that he thought it to be his own; he then left. Mr. Brewin having got a description of the man, whom he suspected of the theft, he went in search of him, and after visiting on that day the haunts frequented by European loafers, resumed his search early yesterday morning. His exertions were rewarded by discovering at Cammateepoora the very man who was seen at the Club on the abovementioned day. He is an Italian going by the name of Joseph Feadun, and says that he is a new-comer in Bombay. Mr. Inspector Brewin also succeeded in recovering the stolen watch. It appears that the man, after stealing the watch, went to Mr. D. Sternscher, the ice confectioner, No. 9, Meadow Street, and sold it to him for

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